

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.
THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. CHARLES VINTON MURRAY, in our Firm, ceased on the 16th August, 1873, and
1615 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned will, from this date, be conducted under the name and style of EDWARD NORTON & CO.
EDWARD NORTON,
ROBERT LYAL,
1571 Hongkong, 22nd September, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility in our firm of Mr. JOHN H. SMITH ceased on the 30th April last.

NOTICE.

M. R. A. S. COORDS has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.
A. COORDS & CO.,
458 Tientin, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

The Partnership hitherto existing between CHARLES VINTON and ROBERT HANNA CAIENS, as Marine Surveyors, under the style of VINTON & CAIENS, ceased this day by mutual consent. The said CHARLES VINTON retires, and the said ROBERT HANNA CAIENS will in future carry on the business in his own name.

NOTICE.

No. 1, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 19th August, 1873. [1873]

DEATHS.

On the 28th August, at Sydney, ROBERT COX, aged 25 years.

On the 13th instant, at Forrest Lodge, JOHN McDONALD, Esq., Manager, Oriental Bank Corporation, aged 41.

Friends of the late J. McDONALD, Esq., are hereby informed that the funeral will take place to-day, having Forrest Lodge at 4.15 P.M.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 12TH, 1873.

The legal appointments which have been made provisionally to carry out the new ordinances will, we doubt not, meet with the general approval of the community. The Hon. Mr. FAUCONBRO, from his long experience in the Colony, and his lengthened practice at the bar, was naturally singled out as a suitable person for the next appointment to a judgeship; and the public have a good earnest of his capacity for filling such a post efficiently in the manner in which a short time back, he performed the duties of Acting Chief-Justice. Mr. FAUCONBRO has also long been recognised by the profession as a thoroughly well-read lawyer, and has always shown great care in regard to all cases which have come before him.

Mr. HAYLLAN has already filled the post of Attorney-General, with ability, and was entitled to an appointment not only on that account, but for having on two occasions filled the post of Acting Judge of the Summary Court with care and ability, and generally with satisfaction to the community.

The appointments are at present made only provisionally, but we doubt not that they will be confirmed, as it is not likely that the Colonial office will go counter to the recommendation of the Governor, in regard to appointments in respect to which a knowledge of the local requirements of the Colony is so necessary, and in which, consequently, His Excellency, being upon the spot, is naturally able to form the best judgment.

The present is a suitable opportunity to again advocate an alteration in one of the legal departments, which has been frequently urged in these columns, namely, that the office of Attorney-General should be made an entirely independent one, that is, that an attorney-salary should be paid to that officer, and that he should not take private practice. In a small place like Hongkong, it is extremely desirable that the Attorney-General should be entirely independent. It may often happen that he may be called upon to act in his official capacity in regard to matters which may arise out of a civil suit; and if he take private practice, it may easily happen that he will be retained on a side which after a time it might be his duty to prosecute. If the reverse of this is the fact, as in the celebrated Moosa conspiracy case, where Mr. BALL, Acting as Attorney-General, was retained as a private advocate to prosecute, there is an appearance of a government officer giving an eagerness to a prosecution which for the prestige and high standing of all connected with the administration of justice, is clearly undesirable. There is also another weighty reason why this Attorney-General should be separated entirely from private practice. The Chief-Justice gave some cogent reasons for being three judges in order to decide in cases of appeal, but as this would add greatly to the expenses of the Colony, the suggestion was not acted upon. If, however, the Attorney-General were entirely free from all connection with private practice, he would form a very suitable person to act as the third judge, and this difficulty, which the Chief-Justice pointed out as likely to arise when there were only two judges sitting in appeal and they happened to differ, would be almost entirely done away. The only exception would be appeals in criminal cases; in which the Attorney-General could not, being prosecutor, take part. But appeals in criminal cases are very rare, and there is another reason why this difficulty would be of little practical effect. The Attorney-General in prosecuting on behalf of the Government, is always expected to take up a very moderate, and almost judicial tone, being of course in no way disposed to press charge unduly against a prisoner. Any opinion, therefore, expressed by him when the whole case had been heard, would be a valuable guide towards a decision on any point which might be made the subject of appeal. The instances of appeal in criminal cases are, however, so rare, that this point would not much influence the practical hearing of the matter; and by the plan above proposed, we could at a small additional expense to the Colony have the double advantage of a third judge in matters of appeal, and of an entirely independent Attorney-General.

It is understood that a company of H.M. 8th Regiment will go over to Kowloon next week, to practise their annual manœuvres.

A serious accident happened on Sunday to a gentleman in the firm of Messrs. Shilliberry & Co. Whilst shooting and the day's sport being over, it appears the gentleman refused to let his gun be cleaned and put into his left arm. Fortunately, a gentleman well versed in the art of fall necessary in the case was present, the bleeding was at once stopped, and the gentleman conveyed home.

The case was then remanded to this day.

We are requested to state that Lady Kennedy's afternoon reception, this day, is unavoidably postponed.

By the steamer *Gelang*, which arrived yesterday, we learn the advent of H.E. Mr. Wade, H.M. Minister at Pekin, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Grosvenor.

We are informed that the Rev. J. S. Burton, of Peking, has accepted the Bishopric of Victoria, and will probably pass through Hongkong in the course of November, on his way to England.

An alarm of a fire in Wellington-street was given yesterday, at 10 o'clock p.m., it having been extinguished by the firemen. The fire had burnt out its ends, and a body of police were soon marching towards the spot, but could render no assistance, as the fire was extinguished by a few buckets of water before their arrival.

We much regret to record the death of Mr. J. McDonald, who had long been manager of the Oriental Bank, and had been a useful member of our community. The cause of his death was a severe attack of rheumatism, and he died on the 20th August, 1873.

His Worship said he would send him to his native place, but if he were brought up on such a charge again, he should treat him very differently.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

October 12th.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

Kwong-fook, a foreigner aged 20, C. 240, with long hair, was arrested at Mr. T. Cox's Vilna, in suspicion of being a thief.

P.G. 240 deposed that he was on duty near the Wasthouse Villas, and found the defendant asleep just at the back of the stables, and supposing he was there for unlawful purposes, he arrested him.

Defendant said he had only been in the Colony three days, and having no place to sleep, he had been staying at the Wasthouse Villas.

His Worship said he would send him to his native place, but if he were brought up on such a charge again, he should treat him very differently.

KIDNAPPIING.

Wong-sam was charged by Cheong-sam, with taking his wife away from him.

He said he went to work, was ill on Friday morning, and when he returned, he found his wife had gone, taking all his money, with the defendant.

The last witness said her husband used to beat her, and the defendant came to her house and asked her to go to Sying-poon, and live with him. She said she was quite willing to go with her husband.

His Worship said the defendant was either a kidnapper, or a defrauder, and to keep his wife in security in two households, C. 230, he sent her to the next six months.

More troops are being sent to Kowloon to prevent the next night both no conflagration from Canton yet; 2 o'clock proper time?" never dreaming that she had arrived, and having discharged cargo, proceeded to Aberdeen, to have a new four-bladed fan fixed, in place of the makeshift fixed in the Canal. The steamer *Kinshun* in consequence took the place of the steamer *Port*.

We learn that at a special meeting of the rowing members of the Victoria Recreation Club, last evening, the following gentlemen were selected to form the crew for the Chairman and German Cup, which will be contested at the forthcoming regatta:

1. Mr. Cox.
2. Mr. Prior.
3. R. Bernhard.
4. Stroks.
5. T. Church.
6. Cox.
7. J. A. Blagg.

New Boat.

1. J. R. Hughes.
2. E. Prior.
3. M. School.
4. S. Captain Bradshaw.
5. Stroks.
6. Cox.
7. A. J. Lewis.

We are informed that the Junior four-part crew will be formed on Monday evening next.

SUPREME COURT.

October 12th.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE.

FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.

Joint Foreigners *Vallangova v. A. Ointo and others.* Mr. Breerton appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Toller for the garnishers. A bond was put in which had been executed with a view to having certain goods, which had been seized under a writ of foreign attachment, sold, and the proceeds retained by the holders—the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Some technical objection was made to the form of the writ, but it was agreed between the parties that it should be accepted, and treated in all future matters as if duly executed.

TAKEFURUYA.

Is it a *foro*?

Mr. Breerton appeared for the bankrupt, and stated that he had brought up the case to the court, and was now before the court, and that the defendant was not in the house at all. He thought he had lost it, till one of the other persons in the room told him his friend took it. Sentenced to four months' hard labor.

ANNEXATION.

Wong-sam and Wan-yung-wan were charged by Low-kam-luk, with stealing his chair, No. 102, on the 29th August.

Complainant said to put his chair on a square piece of ground on the night of the 20th August, and in the morning he missed it, and did not see his chair, and when he saw it, his Worship told the defendants to give it to him.

His Worship told the defendants to give the chair up to the complainant, and discharged them.

AN UMBRELLA CASE.

Wong-fook was charged by Wo-chuk, with stealing an umbrella, valued \$1.50.

Complainant said he went to work at the coal depot, and the defendant had been against the wall, and was not his housemate, but the defendant running away with the umbrella. He then ran away, but on the next day he found him trying to sell the umbrella.

P.C. 127 stated said he was on-duty to defend the umbrella, as he arrested him.

Defendant denied having stolen the umbrella, and said he bought it from a woman.

Warden Watts, recognized the defendant as an old man, who was sent to the 20th August, 1872, for 10 months' hard labor, for failing to find security for three months for being a thief, and was not his housemate, but the defendant running away with the umbrella. He then ran away, but on the next day he found him trying to sell the umbrella.

P.C. 127 stated said he was on-duty to defend the umbrella, as he arrested him.

Defendant denied having stolen the umbrella, and said he bought it from a woman.

Mr. Breerton said he was a very bad man, having only eighteen years old, and this being the fourth time he has been convicted. He should sentence him to three months' hard labor, to be flogged twice with the birch rod, ten strokes each time, and at the expiration of that time to find security in two householders, \$25 each, to be forthcoming for the next twelve months.

ASSAULT.

William Alexander was charged by Andrew Jenkins, house-keeper, with assaulting his boy in Lascow Row.

Complainant said by orders he turned defendant out of the house, and this morning he met him in Lascow Row, and began beating him. Defendant was intoxicated at the time.

His Worship said defendant was not sober in Court. He would remand the case till tomorrow (this day), and in the mean time the defendant should be kept in gaol.

SHANGHAI.

The steamer *Gelang* brings dates to the 10th instant.

A Naval Court was held on the 1st of the Princess *Beatrix*, and the disaster was entirely attributed to bad weather, and credit given to all on board the ship concerning the cause of the accident.

On the 21st August, the steamer *Princess Beatrix* was reported to have been lost.

On the 22nd August, the steamer *Princess Beatrix* was reported to have been lost.

On the 23rd August, the steamer *Princess Beatrix* was reported to have been lost.

On the 24th August, the steamer *Princess Beatrix* was reported to have been lost.

On the 25th August, the steamer *Princess Beatrix* was reported to have been lost.

On the 26th August, the steamer *Princess Beatrix* was reported to have been lost.

On the 27th August, the steamer *Princess Beatrix* was reported to have been lost.

On the 28th August, the steamer *Princess Beatrix* was reported to have been lost.

On the 29th August, the steamer *Princess Beatrix* was reported to have been lost.

On the 30th August, the steamer *Princess Beatrix* was reported to have been lost.

On the 31st August, the steamer *Princess Beatrix* was reported to have been lost.

On the 1st September, the steamer *Princess Beatrix* was reported to have been lost.

On the 2nd September, the steamer *Princess Beatrix* was reported to have been lost.

On the 3rd September, the steamer *Princess Beatrix* was reported to have been lost.

On the 4th September, the steamer *Princess Beatrix* was reported to have been lost.

On the 5th September, the steamer *Princess Beatrix* was reported to have been lost.

On the 6th September, the steamer *Princess Beatrix* was reported to have been lost.

On the 7th September, the steamer *Princess Beatrix* was reported to have been lost.

On the 8th September, the steamer *Princess Beatrix* was reported to have been lost.

On the 9th September, the steamer *Princess Beatrix* was reported to have been lost.

On the 10th September, the steamer *Princess Beatrix* was reported to have been lost.

On the 11th September, the steamer *Princess Beatrix* was reported to have been lost.

On the 12th September, the steamer *Princess Beatrix* was reported to have been lost.

On the 13th September, the steamer *Princess Beatrix* was reported to have been lost.

On the 14th September, the steamer *Princess Beatrix* was reported to have been lost.

On the 15th September, the steamer *Princess Beatrix* was reported to have been lost.

On the 16th September, the steamer *Princess Beatrix* was reported to have been lost.

On the 17th September, the steamer *Princess Beatrix* was reported to have been lost.

On the 18th September, the steamer *Princess Beatrix* was reported to have been lost.

On the 19th September, the steamer *Princess Beatrix* was reported to have been lost.

On the 20th September, the steamer *Princess Beatrix* was reported to have been lost.

On the 21st September, the steamer *Princess Beatrix* was reported to have been lost.

On the 22nd September, the steamer *Princess Beatrix* was reported to have been lost.

On the 23rd September, the steamer *Princess Beatrix* was reported to have been lost.

On the 24th September, the steamer *Princess Beatrix</*

Extracts.

ON AN INTAGLIO HEAD OF MINERVA.

BY T. B. ALDITCH.
The camping hand that carved this face,
A little helmed Minerva—
The hand, tiny era Phidias wrought,
Had lost its subtle skill and fervor.
Who was he? Who he gird or sed,
Who knew to curve in such a fashion?
Pervane shaped this dainty head.
For some brown girl that scoured his passion.
But he is dust: we may not know—
His happy or unhappy story.
Nameless, and dead the e-thousand years,
His work outlives him—there's his glory!
Both man and jewel lay in earth,
The small suns came and went,
With neither hue, nor blot, nor pity.
The years wiped out the man, but left
The jewel fresh as any blossom,
The suns visored; dust it up—
To rest and fall on Market's bœuf!
O round brother! see how fine—
Your genious handwork has guarded,
So long, so living, patient art.
The come of time to be derided!

Who could not see slight's man,
And pants of honor, and a man also,
Has given his heart—
On such a lesson rise and fall so!

A MODEL COCKNEY.

The coming of ninth never hit upon a topic
so subject than the humours of Cockney.
"Man made the town," and a pretty
sample it is of the naif! Behind or before
the counter, at home and abroad, the
man of business or the beau, the Cockney is
the same whimsical, original, baffling imitation,
and keeping description in full cry. See
him sally forth on a fine Sunday to inhale
his weekly mouthful of fresh air, the world
all before him, where to choose occupying his
mollifications, till he finds himself elevated on
Highgate Hill, or Hampstead Heath. From
those magnificient summits he beholds, in
venerable woods, valleys, lofty trees, and
stately turrets, not forgetting that glorious
cupola dedicated to the metropolitan sun, which
points out the beauty where, six days
out of the seven, his orisons are paid to a
Heity not contemplated by the species. He
lays himself out for enjoyment, and so good
entertainment for man and G(m) mount, or
in his cruelty-van for horses. Having taken
possession of a window that commands the
best prospect, the winter is summoned, the
further called over, the ceremony of lunche
commenced, and, with that habitual foresight
which marks his character, the all-important
meal that is to follow, duly catered for. The
interval for rural adventure arrives; he takes
a stroll, the modest heath-bell and the violet
turn on their dark blue eyes to him; and he
finds blackberries enough (as Falstaff) a man
of linen) on every hedge. Dinner served
up, and to his mind, be warm and wakes
easy, joker with the waiter, talks anything,
and to anybody.

Drinks a glass
To his favourite lass!

pleased with himself, and willing to please.
If his phraseology provoke a laugh, he puts
it to the account of his smart sayings, and is
indeed in the chorus; for where the ball
is flying about, he up with his racket
and strikes it off to his neighbour.—From
"Merry England in the Olden Time," by
George Daniel.

RICHELIEU.

If Richelieu was a formidable enemy, he
was the most constant and generous of
friends. For ability and devotion in his
service, he thought no price excessive, no
recompence too splendid. And his govern
ment had one characteristic which distin
guishes it honourably, not only from all con
temporary governments, but from the governments
of all other leading States of Europe down to quite recent times. This
was the entire absence of religious intolerance.
A devout believer in the creed of the Church,
in which he held exalted rank, and in an age
when religious animosities were running high,
he knew no disbelief in the service of the State. He made war on the
Huguenots, not as a disengaged seat, but as a
political community, possessed of exceptional
privileges which other abusers to the
detriment of the kingdom. The use he made
of their complete subjugation was to place
them in all respects on an equal footing with
the Catholics. The Dukes of Bouillon and
Soubise and General Gassion commanded
French armies under his entire confidence.
It is a striking satire upon the value of the
claims to our administration advanced, most
boldly by writers of eminence on behalf of
communities of men, and accepted by these
communities themselves with the most com
plete confidence, a curious example of religious
freedom, which the principle of religious
tolerance made their peculiar boast, and almost
always expressed by cunning systems of
savage intolerance, one of which, framed by
the most powerful and free of them all, has
been described by a great Protestant writer,
as "more terrible than the ten Christian
persecutions" that was practised in Catholic
France alone, during that part of the seven
century when the kingdom was absolutely
governed in succession by a French
and an Italian Cardinal, Richelieu and Mazarin.—From "The Great Conspiracies and the Period
of the Fronde," by Walter Pitt-Rivers.

CHAUCER.

Amid so many barren endeavours, through
out the long impotence of Norman literature, which was content to copy, and of Saxon
literature, which bore no fruit, a definite lan
guage was nevertheless formed, and there
was room for a great writer. Geoffrey
Chaucer appeared, a man of mark, inventive
though a disciple, original though a trans
lator, who by his genius, education, and life,
was enabled to know, and to depict a whole
world, but above all to satisfy the chivalric
world and the splendid courts which shone
upon the heights. He belonged to it, though
learned and versed in all branches of schol
astic knowledge; and he took such a share
in it, that his life from beginning to end was
that of a hero of the world, and a man of action.
We find him by turns in King Edward's
army, in the king's train, husband of a maid
of honour to the queen, a pensioner,
a place-holder, a member of Parliament, a
knight, founder of a family which was here
after to become allied to royalty. Moreover,
he was in the king's council, brother-in-law
of John of Gaunt, employed more than once
in open embassies or secret missions at Florence, Milan, Flanders, commissioner
in Flanders for the marriage of the Prince of
Wales, high up, and low down on the polit
ical ladder, disgraced, restored to place,
his experience of business, travel, war, and
the court, was not like a book-education.
He was in the court of Edward III., the most
splendid in Europe, amidst tournaments, grand
receptions, magnificent displays; he took
part in the pomp of France and Milan; con
versed with Petrarch, perhaps with Boccaccio and Froissart; was actor in, and spec
tator of, the finest and most tragical of
dramas. In these few words, what cere
monies, and cavalcades are implied! what
processions in armour, what parades of
horses, bedizened ladies! what display of
gallant and lordly manners! what a varied
and brilliant world, well suited to occupy the
mind and eyes of a poet! Like Froissart,
and better than he, Chaucer could depict the
castles of the nobles, their conversations,
their talk of love, and anything else that
concerned them, and please them by his por
triture.—From Taine's "History of English
Literature."

MILTON'S PROSE AND POETRY.

We saw how, from the bright serenity and
sweet calm of his early prose Milton,
at the call of duty, passed into the agitated
atmosphere of his prose writings. We now
see him returning to a still intellectual region,
and subduing those energies which, in his
youth, had revealed their wild, almost savage
strength, to the finer, severer discipline of
poetic melody. One figures him as a Homeric
warrior, who, in the cool of dawn, mounted
his steed, and practised his horses in proud,
measured paces by the river bank; who
had suddenly the ery of combat, turned his
horses' heads to the fray, and through
long hours of conflict, arrayed them on the
wrecker, roared them up in measured
pacing as of the morning, only now, in
the grandeur of their tread, there was the
memory of battle. Realise it by what imagery
we may, there is a difference, there is also an
affinity, between Milton's prose and his
poetry, which, if we would understand him,
we must apprehend. Had he left us only his
poetry, we should have had little surprise
of the tremendous strength that lay in him.
We can now see that, both in the poetry and
the prose, we have Milton, another, yet the
same. In the prose the torrent flows, leaps,
rages, tosses rocks about; in the poetry the
torrent sings a song. In the prose, the
tempest bursts through the air, driving the
clouds before it like the rough autumn
leaves; in the poetry the great wind is im
prisoned in the breast and plumes of a heaven
with grave sweet melody.—From the
"African Sketch-Book," by Winwood Reade.

from you, it is no dishonour to the horse, but
then the contrary. I should say." "This
terrible misfortune preyed upon your mind.
You became sullen; you refused to work; and
at last you ran away. The bloodhounds were
set on you on trail. To escape their fangs you
climbed up into a tree; your master arrived
and aiming at you with his rifle, threatened
to shoot you if you did not come down." "Shooting his thousand dollar nigger!" said I, with a snarl. "Go on, go on." Passion blinded him to interest. His finger was on the trigger. Then a gun was
fired from the bushes; the miscreant fell to
rise no more; a band of gallant Northerners
appeared, and you were saved! We will
have these incidents painted on canvas to
illustrate the lectures; and I prophecy that
they will be a great success." "From the
"African Sketch-Book," by Winwood Reade.

INSURANCES.

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a dis
count of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the
current local rates of premia will be allowed
upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.

6167 Hongkong, 27th June, 1870.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company in this Port,
are prepared to grant Policies against Fire
to the extent of \$60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods
stored thereon.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.

Agents, The Queen Insurance Company,
of 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
UNTIL further notice the following Annual

Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance

viz.—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling-

houses, per cent. per annum.

Other dwelling houses, not strictly
as such, and their contents, per cent.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and
Godowns, Agents, per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents

Imperial Fire Insurance Company,
of 861 Hongkong, 24th June, 1870.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company in this Port,
are prepared to grant Policies against Fire,
to the extent of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the
current local rates of premia will be allowed
upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.

471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1869.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company in this Port,
are prepared to grant Policies against Fire,
to the extent of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the
current local rates of premia will be allowed
upon insurances effected with this Company.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.

Agents, Queen Insurance Company,
of 1174 Hongkong, 25th June, 1870.

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents to the above Company at this Port,
are prepared to grant Policies against Fire
to the extent of \$60,000 on Buildings, or in Goods
stored thereon.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.

Agents, Phoenix Insurance Company,
of 228 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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are prepared to grant Policies against Fire,
to the extent of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the
current local rates of premia will be allowed
upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.

471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1869.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company in this Port,
are prepared to grant Policies against Fire,
to the extent of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the
current local rates of premia will be allowed
upon insurances effected with this Company.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.

Agents, Queen Insurance Company,
of 1174 Hongkong, 25th June, 1870.

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents to the above Company at this Port,
are prepared to grant Policies against Fire
to the extent of \$60,000 on Buildings, or in Goods
stored thereon.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.

Agents, Phoenix Insurance Company,
of 228 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual

Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance

viz.—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling-

houses, per cent. per annum.

Other dwelling houses, not strictly
as such, and their contents, per cent.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and
Godowns, Agents, per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents

Imperial Fire Insurance Company,
of 861 Hongkong, 24th June, 1870.

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